THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, N. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sontter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 88—

W. H. HARDEE,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
PETERSBURG, VA.
December 16, 1854. 7—tf.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves. H. L. EVANS.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY, GRANILLE Co., N. C., The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that they have obtained the services of a gentleman well qualified to prepare young men for College, or the active pursuits of life. The location is proverbially healthy, and being free the enticem enis of Town or Village, there are many reasons to believe the morals of the Students will be greatly protected.
The next session will commence on Monday the 15th of January, 1855.
Prices of Tuition $7,50, $10, $12,50, and $15, according to advancement.
Board can be obtained in the best families at $5 per month.
C. W. ALLEN.
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Nov. 10th, 1854. 102—3d.
☞ Biblical Recorder and Register, will copy until the session commences and forward acounts to C. W. Allen.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855. No. 15.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills and Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 sizes of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no instance did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to operate on a smaller piece of land, offers for sale his plantation, lying in Halifax county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of Col. J. H. Harrison, A. W. Moore, and T. W. Nicholson, Esq'rs., and containing about 700 acres. On the land there is a good Dwelling House, with all necessary out houses, gin house, cotton screw, stables, &c. The uplands are well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, peas and potatoes; and the low grounds of the Creek are particularly suited to the successful growth of wheat—having year after year produced twenty bushels per acre, with very imperfect preparation and no manure. There is an abundance of marl, and any quantity of Creek mud for composting. The W. & R. Railroad is convenient to the farm, Enfield being within nine miles and Battleboro' within eleven of the place.
It is unnecessary to say more as I will take great pleasure in showing the plantation to any one wishing to purchase. F. M. PARKER.
Sycamore Alley, P. O.,
Halifax county, C. N., Dec. 14, 1854. 8—tf.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....19 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 54—tf.

Warren L. Pomeroy,
NO. 16, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
WOOD-NOTES, OR CAROLINA CAROLS.
A Collection of North Carolina Poetry,
Compiled by Tenella. 2 *Vols.* 12mo.

THE volumes of poetry now presented to the public had their origin in a collection for the compiler's own use. As it increased, a few friends expressed a wish that it should be rendered as complete as possible and published, that every N. Carolinian might have an opportunity of possessing, in a permanent and convenient form, a copy of many pieces that thay had probably read and admired, and perhaps for a time preserved from regard for the Authors. Encouraged by their kind co-operation, the work has been steadily, though slowly, growing until it has reached its present size; though it has been impossible to procure many pieces which it was thought could be procured, yet it is hoped that this first attempt of the kind in North Carolina will meet with the favor of the citizens, for whose use the work is principally intended. Though we may not have produced any great poets, still these "footprints of the Muse" will show that we possess some of

"the poets that are sown
By Nature; men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the faculty divine."

* * * * * * *

It is from our knowledge of the writers that many pieces in this collection will derive their interest, and though viewed by the severe eye of criticism, they would have been rejected, still it was the thought that public expectation would have been disappointed had they been omitted.
[PREFACE.]

We lack space to-day to do anything like justice to this fine collection of "North Carolina Poetry." Among those from whose effusion selections have been made, we may mention "Tenella," the compiler of the work—Walker Anderson, H. S. Ellenwood, Judge Gaston, Rev. F. L. Hawks, J. M. Lovejoy, A. F. Morehead, Judge Strange, S. W. Whiting, Warren Winslow, J. B. Shepard, E. Cantwell, W. J. Clarke. The Poem by Mr. Lovejoy—"A Day on the Hills"—possesses much merit. Portions of it are equal to anything ever writen by Percival, or Bryant, or Longfellow, or Prentice.[—*Standard.*
For sale wholesale and retail by the publisher.
Oct. 26, 1854. 99.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 150 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. D. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', } of Raleigh.
JOHN COX, Edenton, JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 1ŋ—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTON BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, F. C. HILL, SEATON GALES.

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths' shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 800 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. Harding's.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 33½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MIL

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855.

After reading the journal of yesterday, Mr. Fisher, from the committee on Internal Improvements reported with amendments, the bill to charter the Western and North Carolina Railroad company, (made the order of the day for to-morrow at the hour of 11 o'clock,); the bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greensboro' railroad company,(made the order of the day for Thursday, at 12 o'clock,) and the bill to charter the Dan River and Yadkin Rrailroad company, (made the order of the day for Monday next at 11 o'clock.)

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, made a number of reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on education and the Literary Fund, to whom was referred the resolution authorizing a loan by the Literary Board to the Weslyan Female College, reported the same back, and recommended that it do not pass. Also, a similar report as to the loan to Clinton Female Institute; also, a similar report as to Franklinton Female Academy.

Mr. Hoke, from the judiciary committee, made a number of reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on public buildings, to whom was referred the resolution in relation to the Governor's residence, reported a substitute for the same and recommended its passage. On motion, the Senate proceeded to consider the same, and after debate, Mr. Wilder moved that the same be re-committed to the committee with instructions to report a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a new building as a residence for the Governor of the State—yeas 25, nays 20.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order, being "the bill to provide for a more uniform valuation of the lands within this State, and that the taxes be listed, levied and collected in the same year, and to secure a perfect enlistment of the same"—heretofore introduced by Mr. Boyd. After some amendments, on motion of Mr. Graham the bill was recommitted to the committee on finance with instructions to inquire whether it is not expedient to adopt a plan for ascertaining the valuation of land and returns of taxables generally, analagous to that adoped by Congress in 1814 and 1815, adopting Senatorial districts, instead of Congressional districts, for the appointment of assessors, and requiring the principal assessors to meet for the purpose of equalizing the valuation throughout the State.

The Senate then proceded to the second special order, being the bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Hoke, the year 1880 for the expiration of the charter, was stricken out, and 1875 substituted. After some other amendments—one by Mr. Graves, that the Bank shall pay thirty cents to the State on each share owned by individuals, to be increased to not more than fifty cents if the Legislature shall so direct—and pending the consideration of the bill as amended, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Jenkins moved a reconsideration of the vote concerning the destruction of live stock by railroad.

Mr. Dortch said that he was not in his seat when the vote was taken on yesterday. He further said he was an internal improvement man and desired to submit a view remarks on the subject, as also, did Mr. Smith of Halifax, who was absent: he therefore, moved to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table for the present, which prevailed.

Mr. Yancy presented a memorial, which was referred to the committee on Grievances.

Mr. Dortch, in behalf of the committee on the judiary, reported a substitute for the bill for the protection of wives and children; also, on the bill concerning constables—giving them two per cent on collections in addition to the fees already allowed.

Mr. Norment, in behalf of the committee on Agriculture, reported that any change in the law of selling grain, salt. meal, &c., as proposed by a bill submitted to them, is inexpedient.

Mr. Shepherd, in behalf of the committee on Finance, submitted a report at length together with a revenue bill, which bill was read the first time. It was ordered that the bill be printed, and the report sent to the Senate with a proprosition to print.

Mr. Steele read a minority report against rechartering the Bank of the State signed by Messrs Steele, G. Green, and D. F. Caldwell.

Mr. Dortch moved to print the report.

Mr. Steele thought it unnecessary and would prefer the report be not printed. He said he was not afraid of the types, however, he would tell it all over, and more too, when the bill came up.

Mr. Dortch withdrew the motion.

Mr. Humphrey renewed it and the motion to print prevailed.

Mr. Green, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a substitute for the bill chartering the Western Railroad Company. The substitute was read the first time.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on claims, reported favorably to the resolution in favor of Abner Walker.

Mr. Lancaster, from the committee on Private Bills, reported on a number of unimportant bills and resolutions.

Mr. Cansler, from the committee on Internal Improvements, recommended the rejection of the bill for draining the swamp lands of Pitt.

On motion of Mr. Rolen, *Resolved*, that the Committee on Agriculture inquire into the expediency of dividing the State into two Geological districts.

Mr. Dortch moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the printing of the Revenue bill in connection with the report of the committee on Finance, which motion was debated at some length. Mr. Dortch thought it unnecessary to print more than the report and the amendments, as the revenue bill was before the members of the House.

After debate, on motion of Mr. Winston, the motion for reconsideration was laid on the table.

Mr. Jordan introduced a bill authorizing clerks of county courts to sell copies of the Revised Statutes remaining in their offices.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of special orders—the Bank of Wilmington at 11½ o'clock and the People's Bank at 12—the chair decided the special orders could not be taken up until the usual morning business has been transacted.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell appealed from the decision of the chair, and the question was argued by Messrs. Caldwell and Williams, of New Hanover.

Mr. Caldwell withdrew his appeal, saying he disliked the course, and moved to suspend the rules, and take up the special orders.

Mr. Baxter renewed the appeal and argued the question.

The question was further argued by Messrs Outlaw, Singeltary, Baxter, and Philips.

The question arising on the appeal from the decision of the chair, the decision was sustained

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to incorporate the Richlands and New River Plankroad Company, which was referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Bryant introduced a bill for the pay of regular and tales jurors in the county of Nash.

By Mr. Garland, a resolution in favor of D. B. Baker and others, which was referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the bill on the table in relation to the public printing was referred to the committee on public printing.

Mr. Simmons introduced a bill chartering the Trenton Hallsville plankroad company, which was referred to the committee on corporations.

By Mr. N. B. Whitfield, a bill incorporating the town of Warsaw.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the bill to charter the People's Bank was taken up by a suspension of rules and read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole,—Mr. Shepherd being called to the chair.

Mr. Mebane then submitted several amendments, changing the name of the bank from Peoples to the North Carolina Bank, and in some other particulars.

Mr. Amis called for a division of the question, but without taking a vote, leave was given Mr. D. F. Caldwell, who arose and addressed the committee on the merits of the bill introduced by him until the hour for recess when the committee arose.

Mr. Shepherd reported that the committee had had under consideration the bill to charter the People's Bank with amendments, that they had made progress therein and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The House then took a recess till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 P. M. and, on motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell, the House resoved itself again into committee of the whole, M. Shepherd being called to the chair.

Mr. Caldwell continued his remarks upon the bill to charter the Peoples' Bank at considerable length.

The question arising before the committee on several amendments offered by Mr. Mebane they were adopted as follows: strike out "People's" and make the title read the "Bank of North Carolina."

On the next, striking out Wilmington and insert Raleigh, Mr. G. Green called for a division of the question, when the committee voted to strike out.

Mr. Love moved to insert Goldsboro' which was lost.

The committee then voted to insert Raleigh in the place of Wilmington.

The bill was further amended in some unimportant particulars on motion of Mr. Mebane.

Mr. Steele submitted an amendment by an additional section placing the proposed Bank on an equality with other Banks in the State, having reference as to *where* the notes may be redeemable, which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Norment offered an amendment to insert Lumberton, which was also adopted.

Mr. Dargan opposed the bill.

On motion of Mr. Baxter the committee arose.

Mr. Shepherd reported from the committee of the whole that the committee had made progress on the bill to charter the People's' Bank, and asked leave to sit again, which was concurred in by the House.

On motion of Mr. S. A. Williams the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1855.

Mr. Wiggins introduced a bill to authorize the building of a toll bridge over the Roanoke River at the town of Halifax. Read and referred.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back to the Senate the engrossed bill to incorporate the Yankin Plank Road company, and recommended that the Senate concur in the amendments of the Commons.

Mr. Mills, from the committee on the Lunatic Asylum, reported a bill for completing, furnishing and enclosing the buildings and grounds of the Asylum. Read first time.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on public buildings, reported a resolution to purchase furniture for the Executive mansion. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion, by Mr. Boyd, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the opinion is entertained that the school law, prohibiting the school committees from employing teachers other than those who have a certificate of examination, has operated to increase their salaries to exorbitant rates for remedy whereof

Be it resolved, That the committee on education and the Literary Fund be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the school law as to permit the school committees to exercise a discretionary power to employ teachers of good moral character, whom they may believe competent to teach, although they may not have a certificate of examination.

Mr. Tayloe, a bill establishing a lien on steamboats, ships and all other vessels for recovery of debts against them. Read and referred.

Mr. Graham, a bill to establish a library of documents for each House of the General Assembly. Read first time.

Mr. Speight, a bill to provide for the payment of Jurors in Greene county. Read first time.

Mr. Wood, a bill to confirm a grant of land to G. W. Piggott and his heirs. Read first time.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to incorporate Pleasant Hill Lodge of Masons. Read and referred.

Mr. Haughton, a memorial on temperance. Referred.

Mr. Lane, a bill to limit the term of the Chairmen of the Board of superintendents of Common Schools. Read and referred

The bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad company was taken up, and, on motoin of Mr. Fisher, made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on Revised Statues, reported a number of bills, which were read first time.

The engrossed bill to provide for the improvement of the road leading from the Wilkes county line by way of Meat Camp Creek to the Tennessee line at or near Walsh's store, was taken up and passed a third time, yeas 38, nays 5—Mr. Martin demanding the yeas and nays.

The Senate then took up the bill to construct a ship canal to connect the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds with the Chesapeake Bay. The bill was debated and amended, and advocated by Messrs. J. B. Jones, Biggs, Cherry, and others; and then passed its second reading, yeas 44, nays 3.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lancaster, from the committee on private bills, reported favorably on the following bills:—A bill to extend the limits of Ashboro', and a bill to prevent the felling of timber in Big Bush Creek, county of Alamance.

Mr. Cansler, from the committee on internal improvements, reported favorably on a bill to authorize the building of a dam across Neuse River.

Mr. Alex. Caldwell, from the committe on corporations, reported favorably on a bill to incorporate the Charlotte Gas-light Company, and a bill to incorporate the "Kinston Female College."

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on the "bill to regulate the weight of salt in sacks;" and also unfavorably on the bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave; also, unfavorably on "a bill to open a public road in Rowan county."

On motion of Mr. Garland, the bill to amend the Act incorporating the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike Road Company was re-committed to the committee on corporations.

Mr. T. H. Williams moved the rules be suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington be taken up.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, upon the bill incorporating the Bank of Wilmington. Adopted—ayes 41, noes 26.

Mr. T. H. Williams felt embarrassed in addressing the House on a subject of such vast importance to the State. His professional engagements left him but little time to study the subject of banking; but disregarding every personal disadvantage, he would present his views to the House—strictly avoiding everything of a partizan character in his remarks.—Mr. W. then entered into a historical account of the origin of banking in Rome in the 10th century, and gave a rapid, but clear history of the different banks from that of Venice, established in 1155, to assist the crusaders—down to the establishment of the Bank of England, by Patterson in 1694, to assist William and Mary, in their wars against France.—He described the first issue of paper in this country, which was afterwards called the Continental money. In 1781, the Bank of N. America was formed, and its successive charter traced through 1785-'87, and 1791. In 1816, the first United States Bank was incorporated. Mr. W. stated, the number of banks in the United States in 1840, was 901; in 1854, 1208, with a circulation of 200 millions. The increase or diminution in the relative value of the circulating medium, has a powerful effect. In the first case, every element of prosperity is put in motion, and the public prosperity advances with stimulated energy. In the second case, trade languishes, business is stagnated, and keen distress is felt by the entire community. In the constitution of the Bank of the United States, there were originally, the elements of party strife—the power was in the hands of the few—it was made a political engine, and while one party praised, the other as loudly condemned. The happy mean has been attained at length, by pledging the property of the stockholders for the redemption of the notes—the people are protected—an overgrown circulation guarded against, and the banks placed upon their true basis.

Had the United States Bank been based upon this principle, the distressing scenes of 1837 would have been spared in the History of the country.—The Legislature has to determine what are the wants of commerce, and to what extent banking facilities are wanting. Is North Carolina in want of the requisite capital to extend her manufacturing and agricultural interests? Rich in all that constitutes true wealth, has she the means necessary to develope her resources, and to extend in all sections that assistance which by increasing competition, will spread like concentric circles, and eventually include all the interests of the State; North Carolina is deficient in capital in proportion to her means. South Carolina has 14½ millions of bank capital; North Carolina less than five millions.—Mr. W. drew a comparison between North and South Carolina, showing the superiority of the former in all the true elements of wealth. Her agricultural products, with the exception of rice, far exceed that of South Carolina, while her banking facilities are much inferior. Mr. W. proceeded to present the claims of Wilmington, and showed a greater disparity between her exports and banking capital, than could be found in any other city of her trade, population, and resources. The city of Wilmington owned more stock in internal improvements than she had banking capital. Her commercial advantages were next described; and Mr. W. stated, the depth of water in her bar in 1853, was 11½ feet; June, 1854, 12½ feet; and within the last 8 weeks, 14 feet; and yet, with this harbour in our own State, the North Carolina Railroad had their iron shipped to other ports, instead of Wilmington. Mr. W. stated the amount of oanking capital in the Northern cities, and the proportion it held to the exports, and exhibited the great inferiority of Wilmington. In this respect, Charleston had twelve millions —Wilmington only one million of capital.

Mr. Barringer explained that the insurance of vessels going to Wilmington was so high as to prevent the Railroad from shipping to that port.

Mr. Dortch also explained; the directors were anxious to ship to Wilmington, but it would have cost too much.

Mr. Williams had not spoken in censure, but to remove the impression that prevailed against Wilmington harbor. At the last session of the Legislature application was made for $30,000 for bank capital, the friends of the old banks exclaimed against the application, and denied capital was wanting in Wilmington, and denounced the application.—Look now at the statistics. How different from the predictions are things at present; it illustrates old fogyism and young America. The public spirit of Wilmington had brought her through. It was quoted in California that Wilmington, situated on a sand bank, had built 160 miles of a Railroad, which stretched North and South, and opened a future career of prosperity. Whatever scheme of internal improvement is proposed, Wilmington's natural advantages and public spirit enable her to seize upon it. Give her sufficien tcapital, and she will go forward, prospering herself and others.

Mr. McMillan offered an amendment.

Mr. Steele wished to know what caused the improvement in the Harbor.

Mr. T. H. Williams stated Wilmington had expended $60,000 of her own money, and Congress had made an appropriation for the same purpose, which would soon come in play, and enable Wilmington to present a Harbor not inferior to Beaufort.

Mr. Martin moved to strike out the word "equivalent" wherever it occurred after gold and silver.

Mr. Phillips supported the amendment, as he wished to have no other basis for banking than gold and silver, and considered it unsafe to commence banking upon the notes of specie paying banks, which generally issued in paper twice the amount of the specie in their vaults. The number of charters asked for make a good-sized volume, and unless specie is made the basis of their operation, his impressions were, that the Legislature, by interfering too much in the currency might depreciate the value of our paper money and of course every other kind of property. Mr. Phillips wished to know what was considered an equivalent for gold and silver?

Mr. Myers thought the motion particularly well calculated to embarrass the business of the State. If nothing but specie is to be taken for stock in the new banks, the 18 millions asked for in the different charters must come out of the vaults of the other institutions, and if drawn from them must compel them to curtail their issues. If the notes of specie paying banks are not taken in deposit, it will be impossible to procure specie, and consequently a stop will be put to the growing prosperity of the State. He was no advocate for banks without a specie basis, but thought the course proposed would lead to a crisis the end of which cannot be foreseen.

Mr Phillips replied to Mr. Myers, and argued that permitting the notes of specie paying banks to be accepted as equivalent to gold and silver, was increasing the banking capital of the State without a corresponding increase in specie, a measure fraught with danger. If they could not increase their specie they ought not to increase their banks. Mr. P. did not oppose the present bill, as he considered Wilmington in want of more banking accommodations.

Mr. Steele wished to know if a draft on New York was not equivalent to gold and silver.

Mr. Phillips thought not, as the value fluctuated it could not be considered an equivalent for specie.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Steele and Caldwell,

Mr. Phillips continued, and expressed his belief that if the notes of specie paying banks were taken on deposite as an equivalent for gold and silver, a general suspicion may at any time cause a most disastrous consequence.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the committee rose and the Speaker having taken the chair, Mr. Shepherd reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the resolution ordering the printing of the minority report from the committee on banking was rescinded.

The Speaker announced the order of the day, the bill to recharter the Bank of the State.

Mr. Shepherd having read several amendments which he wished to insert in the bill,

Mr. Outlaw moved the bill be referred to the committee of the whole House.

Mr. Myers objected, as he wished to expedite the business.

Mr. Jordan was in favor of the motion, as it gave the House an opportunity to discuss the question of banking. Mr. Outlaw's motion being adopted, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment, which he stated would have the effect of preventing banks with branches having any undue advantage over the local banks. Adopted.

Mr. Outlaw offered an amendment prohibiting the issue of notes of less value than $5, and stated his intention of following it up with another, prohibiting the receipts in payment of public dues, of the paper of any bank issuing notes of less value than $5.

Mr. Steele stated his intention of proposing an amendment, prohibiting the issue of notes of less value than $3.

Mr. Phillips was in favor of the amendment, as the small bills drive the specie out of circulation.

Mr. Walser opposed the amendment, as it would admit the small notes from other States; bills of small amount were absolutely necessary in payment of taxes, &c.

Mr. Bullock spoke in favor of the amendment, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Waugh was in favor of the amendment, and wished it to be distinctly understood that he would not support any bank bill without a clause prohibiting notes under $5.

Mr. Dortch stated the Revised Statutes imposed a penalty of $25 on any person circulating foreign bills of less than $5.

Mr. Smith approved of the amendment—it had worked well in Virginia, and would, if adopted here, have a similar effect.

Mr. Myers was opposed to the proposition—small notes were necessary to business. The law prohibiting them would be a dead letter, and could not be enforced in his section of country. The wants of the people must be attended to, and if they required small bills they would have them despite of any restriction, and while an advocate for specie paying banks, he was in favor of small notes.

Mr. Gilliam considered the issue of three and four dollar bills as useless in the way of public accommodation, and was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell was of opinion the amendment would prove useless. Small bills cannot be kept out of circulation, and notes from South Carolina would be supplied to our people. He was willing to try the effect of the prohibition, and if it failed a subsequent legislature could give the privilege to that bank in which the State had the greatest interest.

Mr. Gorrell spoke in favor of issuing small notes as a matter of convenience to the people, and considered penalties of little effect if opposed to the general feeling of the State.

Mr. Outlaw replied and took issue against the assertion that his amendment was opposed to public feeling—he thought the contrary was the case. The issue of small bills upon bad paper was most profitable to the banks, while the loss fell upon the poor man. It was the duty of the legislature to protect him and not legislate in favor of banks who could protect themselves.

Mr. Gilliam addressed the House again, and replied to the objections of Mr. Gorrell, who was President of an institution issuing small bills. If small bills were banished he had no doubt of the vacancy being supplied with gold and silver.

Mr. Gorrell explained and at some lenght defended the Greensboro' Insurance Company from the remarks directed against it.

Mr. Mebane suggested that all the other Banks at present chartered were entitled to issue small notes, and of course could not be prohibited during the existence of the present charters.

The committee rose and Mr. Shepherd having reported progress and asked leave to sit again,

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the use of the Commons Hall was granted, for this evening, to the State Agricultural Society, and the members invited to be present.

Mr. Jenkins moved to reconsider the vote by which all the bank bills were referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Outlaw opposed the motion as the reference was necessary for the better discussion of the important subject of Banking.

Mr. Jenkin's reasons for wishing the resolution rescinded was the waste of time, accomplishing what might be more readily done in the House. Rejected.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution instructing the committee on Western turnpike roads and Cherokee lands to report a bill concerning Cherokee bonds.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill in favor of Lewis S. Hartly, late Sheriff of Caldwell county. Read the first time.

Mr. Gentry introduced a bill to incorporate the Mountain Railroad company. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Sherrill introduced a bill to amend an act passed to open and improve a public road in Catawba county. Read the first time.

Mr. Selby introduced a bill to drain Mattamuskeet Lake. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Rose introduced a bill to amend the common school law. Read the first time.

Mr. G. Green introduced a bill to incorporate the female benevolent society of Newbern. Read the first time, and the rules being suspended the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Bullock introduced a bill to repeal the act appointing a superintendent of common schools. Read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Oglesby introduced a bill to confirm a grant in favor of Rich. S. Hall. Read and referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to repeal the act concerning the enrollment of the militia Read and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill appointing commissioners to lay out a dividing line between Duplin and Sampson counties. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the House resolved itself in a committee of the whole on the Banks of the State, Mr. Shepherd in the Chair. The debate on Mr. Outlaw's amendment was resumed in its favor by Mr. Mann and supported by Messrs. Dargan, Vance and S. A. Williams, and opposed by Messrs. Walser, Craven and P. H. Winston.

Mr. Outlaw replied to the objection urged against his motion, and stated his intention of offering an amendment to this and every other bank bill, that the notes of any bank issuing notes of less value than $5 will not be received in payment of the public dues. The committee adopted Mr. Outlaw's amendment—yeas 43, nays 41.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. Shepherd reported proceedings, and on motion of Mr. Smith, the House adjourned.

MEETING OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. *Albany, Jan. 2.* The Legislature of this State, met this morning. Mr. Littlejohn, Whig, of Oswego, was elected Speaker. All of the Assembly officers are Whigs, and were chosen by large majorities. The message of the Governor, M. H. Clark, shows that the receipts of the general fund, amount to one million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; and the payments amount to one million eight hundred and seventeen thousand dollars. The Governor anticpates that there will be a considerable reduction in the receipts of the present year, in consequence of a reduction of the taxes, and a reduction of the receipts from canal tolls.

The general fund on the 30th of September amounted to six millions three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. The capital of the school fund has been increased forty-two thousand dollars during the past year. The receipts form the canals, during the year, amounted to two millions nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars, and the expenditures were one million two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars. The surplus revenue does not meet the purposes for which it was designed, by one hundred and four thousand dollars. The deficit is attributed to commercial embarrassment and short crops. The Banking statistics show an increase of capital amounting to seven millions eighty-one thousand dollars. The Governor recommends a modification of the law allowing the banks to deposit bonds and mortgages as security for their issues. He recommends a repeal of the law imprisoning witnesses, and urges a further encouragement of the free school suytem.

On the Liquor question, the Governor defines his views at considerable length, and strongly advocates a prohibition of the liquor traffic, citing many forcible arguments in support of his opinions. He considers the prohibition as clearly within the limits of the Constitution, and hopes a bill will be framed to secure the suppression without interfering with just personal rights. The Governor recounts the particulars of the Lemmon slave case and the attitude assumed by Virginia, and recommends that provision be made to defend the rights and interest of the State of New York. He regrets the veto of the Harbor and River Bill, and considers it probable that had a proper tariff law been passed, it would have been found to have abviated the present distress. He strongly denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise law, and considers its restoration demanded for the security of the peace and permanent welfare of the community.

THE CRIMES AND CASUALTIES OF THE PAST YEAR. We find in our exchanges tabular statements of the crimes and casualties in the United States during the year which has just closed. The footings-up are as follows:

The total amount of property destroyed by fire is estimated, in round numbers, at twenty-five millions of dollars.

The number of persons whose lives have been sacrificed by burning buildings is put down at one hundred and seventy-one.

There have been one hundred and ninety-three railroad accidents, killing one hundred and eighty-six persons, and wounding five hundred and eighty-nine.

There have also been forty-eight steamboat accidents, killing five hundred and twenty-five.

During the year six hundred and eighty-two murders were committed, and eighty-four persons were executed. In the State of New York alone there were seventy-four murders and executions, and in California sixty-four murders and fifteen executions.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE. Capt. Elijah Benson, of this County, while on his retnrn home last evening with his cart, two miles from town, on the Plankroad, was fired upon by an assassin, and shot in the back part of the head, the ball coming out near the ear. He was then dragged into the woods, and apparently beaten with a club which was found near him late last night, at which time he was discovered. Mr. Benson was brought to town, and medical aid promptly rendered, but his case is hopeless, it being thought that he cannot survive the day.

No clue to the assassin or assassins has yet been obtained. *Wil. Herald.*

Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

To the Editors of the Standard:

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in your paper of the 6th instant, entitled "Banks and Banking," over the signature of "Publius." As this has been heralded by you as coming from the pen of "one of the ablest men of this or any other State," I fear its glaring errors and misstatements, unless corrected, may do incalculable mischief to the credit of the Banks of this State, and tend still further to depress the value of our currency both at home and abroad, and thus add to our present difficulties. In fact, but for your announcement, we might very reasonably have attributed the article to some designing broker, with that object in view; for nothing could be better calculated to suit their purposes. As I cannot suspect any such design or desire, I ask the insertion of this reply in your paper in order that the "bane and antidote" may go together.

It is not my intention to discuss the question whether there is already too much or not sufficient banking capital in the State. That is a matter which I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature. Nor do I design to enter into a general defence of the Banks, and Banking system of the State—further than to say that their reputation so far as has come to my knowledge, has hitherto been untarnished, and I have yet to learn the first instance in which any of the present Banks in this State has refused or failed to redeem its notes in specie when demanded. He says "he admits the solvency and *ultimate* ability of the Banks to pay," while at the same time he says "these statements prove beyond question that the Banks have not been in a condition to do what by their charters they are required to do, to redeem the people have neither lot nor part in the contest. their notes in specie on demand." If by this "Publius" means to say that the Banks have not sufficient specie in their vaults to redeem *all* their notes in circulation if presented *at one time*, that fact is self-evident, and did not require the sagacity of "one of the ablest men in this or any other State" to discover; and if this is the system of Banking which "Publius" designs to recommend to the Legislature for adoption, he will succeed most effectually in putting them down altogether.

But if this be such a monstrous fraud in the community as "Publius" seems to consider it, he should remember that the Legislature is "*particeps criminis*," as it has in their several charters authorized the Banks to issue twice and in some instances three times the amount of their capital subscribed and paid in. He says also "that the provision in their charters of twelve per cent. interest on the failure of the Bank to pay on demand, has proven of no value." Why?—for the simple reason that no Bank within my knowledge has yet refused to pay, and thereby subject itself to the penalty. But he says "the Banks have resorted to all sorts of tricks and evasions to avoid these demands; those that have branches issue notes payable at remote *periods*, [points, I presume is meant,] and the others issue nothing but small bills and even these they manage not to pay." *How*, he does not inform us.

As to the trick of making notes payable at distant branches to evade payment, I can only answer for the Bank of the State, and say that no such trick has ever been resorted to, but the circulation of each branch has been as far as practicable kept in strict proportion to the capital employed or its means of redemption. This Bank has nine branches with certain amounts of capital apportioned to each. They are situated at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor. None of these, except Morganton, are beyond the convenient reach of brokers, as has been fully tested during the past year. The capital of the Branch at Morganton was formerly $100,000, but it has been lately reduced to $75,000—the present circulation at that point is $164,256, and it has in specie $55,683. Now if the object of the Bank was to evade the payment of its notes by making them payable at distant branches as alleged, what would have been easier than to have made the largest amount of our notes payable at this inaccessible point? Yet you find the whole circulation at that point is $164,256 with an ample supply of specie to meet any reasonable demand. I might, but for fear of being tedious, show the same state of facts to exist as to capital and circulation at all the other branches, all of which are perfectly accessible, and each of which has been repeatedly visited by brokers during the past year.

I now proceed to correct the errors which "Publius" makes so far as the Bank of the State is concerned, and to show to the satisfaction of all who will take the trouble to examine, that this Bank has the *present* ability to pay not only its circulation but its deposits, of which 'Publius' takes no notice, without calling in but a very small proportion of her discounted debt.

The liabilities of the Bank are:		
1st. For notes in circulation,		$1,635,157
2nd. " Deposits (including Public Treasurer,)		395,216
3rd. " Debts due to other Banks,		24,706
4th. " Unpaid dividends and checks in transitu,		7,007
Making a total of,		$2,062,086
The means to meet the above liabilities exclusive of her discounted note debt are:		
1st. Bills of Exchange which are payable and convertible into specie,	1,169,640	
2nd. Specie,	372,295	
3rd. Debts due by specie paying Banks,	44,730	
4th. Notes of specie paying Banks,	150,974	
		1,787,639
Leaving the sum of to be called in from her discounted note debt.		324,447
The discounted notes amount to		2,175,006
from which deduct the above sum of,	324,447	
And the dividend last declared,	75,000	
		399,447
Leaving a balance of,		1,775,559
To which add real estate which cost,		36,615
And would now sell for twice the amount,		1,812,174
From this deduct capital stock,		1,500,000
		$ 312,174

And yet in the face of this statement, (which Publius must have had before him,) he says that the Bank *may* be *ultimately* solvent.

This much have I thought it my duty to say in defence of the Bank of the State, to remove the injurious impressions which might be produced by the article referred to.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
President, &c.

Bank of the State N. C.,
Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1855.

CARLYLE. Friend Ayer:—In this age of quacks, charlatans and mere windy, gaseous pretenders to heal who blow at every street corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their loud, blaring Jericho trumpets and other noisy boisterious instruments of marvelously twisted brass, in such a woefully shame-ridden epoch as, this, I say, it is comforting, nay even cheering to the earnest well wisher of his race to know there has arrived in this world a genuine Physician—to light once more upon sumething besides mere Sangrados and Don Mercurial Jalaps, with their phlecbotomies, poisons and warm water.

Your Cathartic Pills and Cherry Pectoral, carry us foward to Halcyon days—to millenal Pharmacoposeas, when Science, deep diving down into the principles of things, shall, with infinite cunning, bring out the genuine Elixir Vitae: for of a truth there is manifestly enough somewhat of that same Life Essence in your subtle vegetable distillations and compounds.

You realize to us the visions of those painfulest, smoke-dried Alchymists—bootless seekers—dreamers among retorts and crucibles, touching the Quintessential hidden Virtue of the Universe, which should antidote distemper, and break for man the Wheel of Time.

DIVIDEND. The President and Directors of the Exchange Bank of Virginia have declared a dividend of 4½ per cent., out of the profits for the last six months. After reserving ½ per cent., 4 per cent net will be paid to the stockholders.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1855.

Congress—No intermediation desired—The Allies raising the siege—Message on Internal Improvements—Know Nothings Whigs in disguise—Reduction of the Tariff—Financial affairs—Col. Kinney's expedition should carry slave labor with him

The holidays are over and both Houses of Congress have resumed their regular sessions. The week has passed without the conclusion of any matter of special importance. Mr. Clingman discussed at some length his resolution to direct the President to tender the mediation of the United States between the belligerents in Europe, but no action was taken nor will there be any, as Mr. Baily, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated our Government had already made overtures in the proper direction, which had been declined. It is very desirable indeed, that peace should exist throughout the world, but the less we have to do with European quarrels the better for the interests of the United States. In the days of John Adams efforts were made by his Administration to commit this country to the cause of England against France, which came near involving us in a war. In offering our mediation at the present time we should not, of course, espouse the cause of either party, yet, until the belligerents have damaged each other much more seriously than they have yet done, I am confident there is little hope of being able to fix on the terms of an arrangement that would even be considered by all the powers. And why should the U. S. mediate between tyrants and despots? The war is one between rulers for supremacy, and the rights and liberties of the people have neither lot nor part in the contest.

According to the latest advices from Europe the war continues to drag its slow length along. The siege of Sebastopol is in effect raised. It is admitted by the English papers that the army can do nothing more than retain its present position. Reinforcements are received occasionally and provisions are scarce; and the more reinforcements they receive the scarcer provisions will become. So the great expedition goes on from bad to worse. The intelligence from the seat of war is only to the commencement of the winter; where will the Allies be before the end?

You will, of course, lay before your readers the Message of the President on the general subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government. It is one of the ablest on that subject that has ever emanated from any incumbent of the Presidential office, and will go far towards settling the practice of the government, or rather of bringing it back to that of he earlier days of the Republic. As I remarked on a former occasion, it recognizes to the fullest extent the doctrine of States' Rights and will inspire the country with still greater confidence in the honesty, integrity, and firmness of the present Executive.

Another vigorous assault upon the Know Nothings has been made in the House by Col. Keitt, of S. C. It is quite apparent that in almost every instance Whigs have been elected in doubtful elections through the aid of this secret organization. The leading men are old broken down Whig politicians anxious again to participate in public affairs, and they embrace this as a most welcome opportunity to accomplish their selfish purposes. Thus it is an unrelenting enemy of the Democratic party, and seeks its defeat and overthrow. I cannot believe that any Democrat who has at heart the success of the principles upon which our Constitution is based will permit himself to be inveigled into this snare. The arrangements in progress in Virginia for the political campaign are typical of what will happen in other States. The Know Nothings will nominate a candidate for Governor of their own, formerly a Whig, and the Whig press will accept him as a good enough Whig for them. Admitting the impossibility of succeeding by open assault, an attempt is made to undermine the principles of the Democratic party, and to commit a fraud upon the people under cover of a jacobinical association.

A meeting of the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress was held one night this week to take into consideration the subject of a reduction of the tariff. The meeting contented itself with passing a resolution endorsing the revenue principles upon which the tariff of '46 is based. These principles are laid down in Walker's report, and will be a sufficient guide for the general action of the party on this subject. The hard times have already reduced considerably the receipts of revenue, but legislation is necessary to bring it down to a proper economical figure.

Financial affairs manifest but little improvement. For a few days about the 1st, money seemed a little easier in New York and stocks advanced somewhat. But several extensive failures have since occurred, among which that of Wadsworth & Sheldon, Bankers and Agents for the State of Illinois, produces much embarrassment. It is evident that the crisis has not yet passed, although the worst may possibly be over. Prices of real estate, however, are going down with a run, and the holders and speculators in this species of property have yet suffered little, as they have not been compelled to realize. If no let up comes before they are compelled to raise money by a sale the losses must be immense, and every man whose operations were not based on a good share of real capital will be compelled to follow the mushroom bankers, and those who had extended their speculations too far.

Col. Kinney's expedition to Nicaragua or the Musquito Country to civilize and colonize it, attracts much attention. It is hardly to be doubted that success will attend the expedition, under such thoroughgoing leadership. It should be remarked that the Musquito coast is within the tropics, and that the coast has not a very good reputation as to its healthfulness for the white man. As you go inland the heat of summer becomes more oppressive, and the inability of the white man to labor increases. The eventual success of the expedition, therefore, must depend on the employment of negro labor, and I need hardly add upon slave labor, as any other is not to be depended on. If slavery is carried into Central America its condition will be regenerated and success will crown the efforts of Americans to civilize and colonize it. Without slave labor no great agricultural prosperity can be expected.

MECKLENBURG.

A gentleman who gave Ex-President Fillmore the ballot which he saw him deposit in the box at the late election, informs the Buffalo *Express* that Mr. F. voted for Myron H. Clarke as Governor of New York, and for the entire Whig ticket. Clarke is an abolitionist of the darkest dye, and an active supporter and instrument of Seward—and the platform upon which the Whig party fought in New York, was malignant anti-slavery, and must lead to a dissolution of the Union, if its principles be carried into practical operation.

The above fact shews that Mr. Fillm

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We give at length the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday, but are compelled to postpone those of Thursday.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the bill to creat[e] eight judicial circuits—adding one circuit to the present number—passed its second reading. The bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear was postponed until Friday; and on motion of Mr. McDowell, the Free Suffrage bill was referred to a select committee, with instructions to perfect it as to phraseology, preserving the great principle, and report it back to the Senate. The committee consists of Messrs. McDowell, Boyd and Cunningham.

In the Commons, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Settle, the Resolutions heretofore introduced by him on the subject of Slavery, were taken up and made the special order of the day for Thursday next. The Resolutions of Gen. Leach on the subject of the public lands, were taken up and rejected, the Speaker giving the casting vote against them on a tie. Yeas and nays in next paper. The bill to establish Polk County passed its third reading, yeas 57, nays 43. The bill to emancipate Betty, a slave, was read a second time, and the bill to emancipate John Good was read a third time. The bill authorizing the construction of a dam across Neuse River, above Smithfield, was also discussed, amended, and passed, ayes 46, noes 40.

☞ In publishing the Card of Mr. Haughton, which we do as a matter of justice to that gentleman, we have to say that we had what we deemed good ground for asking the question to which he refers. But beyond this, we conceive that we have a right as a public journalist, to propound any question we may choose to propound to the servants of the people; and the fact that Mr. Haughton happens to be a Senator, will not restrict us in the exercise of this right. Mr. Haughton very charitably assumes that we were more desirous "to produce a false impression" to his prejudice, than we were to "learn the truth in the matter." We assure him that we have never deemed it important that "false impressions" should be produced with regard to his public conduct; and that we had no "anxiety" on the subject of which we wished to be "relieved." We asked a question, and he responds to it. If he is content with his answer, surely we are. He says it has never been his "habit, desire or interest to deceive the people." The gentleman no doubt feels and thinks so; but what kind of thoughts and feelings must he have, when urging on the people of the State a call of a Convention in a way which has no sanction in the Constitution he has sworn to support? Is he not a revolutionist? Does he not add to his opposition to Free Suffrage as shown by his vote, a course of conduct which, if carried out, would leave the Constitution, the sacred charter of our rights and liberties, to the whims, the caprice, and the sport of a bare majority of the people? Unquestionably he does. He talks about "his *own* conscience"—we tell him that the writer of this article is as much animated by a determination to do right as he is; and that we have dared heretofore, and will dare again, if occasion shall require it, to tell the people when they are wrong that they *are* wrong; and that no bare majority can, short of revolution, for which there is no shadow of pretext or necessity, upset or change the fundamental law. We do not charge that Mr. Haughton is a demagogue—we do not believe he is that worst of all public characters, a deliberate or an habitual deceiver of the people; but we have to say this, that in our opinion, the bill concerning a Convention which that gentleman supported in the Senate, and that too in preference to Free Suffrage, is one of the boldest and baldest schemes of demagogism ever presented or to debated in the Legislature of the State. We speak of the bill, and not of its originator or supporters; and our opinion of it is expressed upon its merits, without personal or party feeling.

When we shall make "efforts" against Mr. Haughton, it will be time enough for him to refer to them in such terms as he may choose to use. We leave his public conduct to be scrutinized and decided upon by the people of Chatham; and we are willing even to abide the result of the action of the freeholders of that County upon his course in regard to Free Suffrage, and in advocacy of the revolutionary bill concerning a Convention.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 10, 1855.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.—*Sir*: My attention has this moment been called to an editorial in your paper of this morning, in which you ask, "did not Mr. Haughton pledge himself before the people of Chatham to vote for Free Suffrage?" I answer emphatically *no*. I made no such pledge. On the contrary, when arraigned in the late canvass before the people of my County by my opponent for having voted against Free Suffrage when in the Senate four years since, I distinctly declared, that if elected, I would give the *same vote again*. This they all know; and had you been as desirous to learn the truth as to produce a false impression to my prejudice, you could have relieved your anxiety by simply making the enquiry of my colleagues in the House of Commons; all of whom would have informed you that I came here pledged to vote *against* Free Suffrage and all other Legislative amendments to the Constitution, and *in favor* of a Convention, both of which pledges I have redeemed.

It has never been my habit, desire or interest to deceive the people; I have ever believed and acted on the principle that in politics as in everything else, honesty is the best policy; convinced that he who would command and retain public confidence must always keep on good terms with his own conscience.

I am proud to believe that I have the entire confidence in my integrity of as intelligent and honest a constituency as any Senator can boast of, and that no effort of yours can make them doubt my fidelity to any pledge made by me to them.

I ask a place in your columns for this note as an act of justice.

Yours, &c.
J. H. HAUGHTON.

FINE NATIVE MARBLE AND GOLD.—We have been shown a paper-holder, made of marble obtained in Forsyth County in this State, which, though taken from near the surface, is very fine and susceptible of a superior polish.

We have also seen, in the possession of Capt. Vogler, Doorkeeper of the Senate, a beautiful specimen of native gold, set in a breastpin by Mr. Mahler of this City. The setting has been done in the best manner, and is highly creditable to the skill of Mr. M.

North Carolina has all the minerals in abundance; and all that is needed is to stimulate by internal improvements the efforts now being made to bring them out, for purposes of utility, ornament, comfort, and of enriching the State.

MR. SPEAKER HILL. The business of the House, which is now being rapidly despatched, is much advanced by the attention, the promptness and laborious habits of the Speaker. No one has heretofore occupied the chair with more acceptability. His constituents have just cause to be proud of the able and highly satisfactory manner in which he is acquitting himself in their service and in that of the State.

☞ The letter of our Washington Correspondent came to hand too late for the last paper, for which it was intended; but as it contains, as his letters always do, matters of interest and importance, we publish it to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Wilder, from the Committee on Public Buildings, made a report in relation to the condition of the Executive Mansion and the grounds attached to it, accompanied by a bill appropriating five thousand dollars for additions and repairs, and one thousand dollars for furniture. Mr. Wilder made a detailed statement of the condition of the Executive Mansion and the out-houses and grounds, which struck many with surprise. The interior of the building is decayed in many places, and the kitchen, stables, fences or palings are so decayed as to be almost entirely unfit to be occupied or used. Five thousand dollars, it was thought, would erect two wing rooms for the more comfortable accommodation of the Governor and his family—repair roof, construct palings, &c.; but after debate, the Resolution, on motion of Mr. Wilder, was recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill for erecting a new Government House. Mr. Graham, Mr. Cherry, and others, who took part in the debate, signified a willingness to vote any reasonable amount that might be required to construct a new building, if the Legislature should think proper to do so; and Mr. Wilder, though he had reported the Resolution referred to as the organ of the Committee, was nevertheless of opinion that true economy would be consulted by the erection of a new building. We concur in this view of the matter. The present building, always uncomfortable, especially in the winter season, is defective and going to decay; and the money expended in repairing it during the next ten or fifteen years, would go far towards erecting a new one. If it should be decided to erect a new house, and on Nash Square, the present one could be repaired at a small expense comparatively, so as to render the Governor comfortable; and after the completion of the new building the old one and grounds could be disposed of by the State for at least half the amount which would be required to erect the new one. Besides, the Governor, it seems to us, should have an office in his mansion, or near it, as well as at the Capitol; for we know, from observation, that it is exceedingly inconvenient for that officer, owing to the number of persons who visit him at the Capitol, to attend as constantly as he could wish to do to the business of his office.

☞ We have been so crowded of late with Legislative proceedings and speeches, that we could not command the space we wished for other matters of interest to our readers. We have desired especially to pay our respects to the secret order of Know Nothings; but we hope to have space soon for this subject as well as for others now deeply affecting the public mind.

Once for all, however, we take leave to express the opinion, that the so-called Know-Nothing or American party, is one of the deadliest foes which Democracy ever had to encounter. We believe it to be, also, an organization dangerous to the peculiar institutions of the Southern States. Its greatest triumphs are achieved, for instance, in Massachusetts, the hot bed of abolitionism; indeed, it is stated in the papers, that in the Massachusetts Legislature, which is entirely Know-Nothing, the infamous Theodore Parker, the abolitionist and blasphemer, received one hundred and twenty votes for Chaplain! This is a significant fact. We again most earnestly warn our Democratic friends against this secret order. "Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." A late number of the Washington Union contains the following:

"But the difficulty with the know-nothings is, not that they select natives and Protestants to office, and that they exclude the foreign born or Catholic citizen from the privileges of competition, but that they require nothing in their candidate except American birth-places and a religious hate. Intellect, knowledge, honesty, experience, sound principles of government—these are nothing in the new order, by the side of those two elements upon which the order is founded. Hence it is not strange that they have removed good and capable men from office, and substituted bad and incapable men in their places. The same process must continue as long as the same influences last. The haunts of secrecy are not the natural resorts of virtue and greatness; they are the fit skulking places of rascality and corruption. An office-seeker who is deficient, either in brains or character, had better always pursue his object by stealthy means. Under the broad light of public discussion, he would be more likely to get into the penitentiary than to get into office.

We marvel how any one who possesses the common spirit of a man can degrade himself by an association with this secret order of the know nothings. We never hear of such a person without instinctively feeling for him a mingled emotion of pity and contempt. There is a meanness, a littleness, a cowardice about the society, which cannot fail to sink it into the lowest depths of popular disgrace. Not even the monstrous bigotry and intolerance upon which it is founded can elevate it into dignity. Some worthy men have been deluded into its ranks; but they will not remain there. Some corrupt politicians have seized upon it as a ladder to place; but their ladder will break down before many of them have begun to climb it; and when the break comes, they who fall will get plenty of bruises, but no sympathy. They will fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again."

Those who are disposed to attribute freesoil and abolition proclivities to the "American Party," would do well to read the communication in our present issue, signed "anti-fogyism," in which that charge is scattered to the winds, and the party proved to be highly conservative and patriotic.

Raleigh Star.

The question is, can *any* party be "proved to be highly conservative and patriotic" which holds supreme sway, as the American or Know-Nothing party does, in the abolition State of Maspachusetts?

What will the Star—what will Mr. Bayner say to the following, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer? We do not know whether such a Resolution was passed or not by the Hartford Convention, but we give the article as we find it in the Enquirer. Will some friend, who may happen to remember or know something of the doings in detail of that Convention, give us the facts? That Convention, it is well known, was actuated by an intense hatred to so-called "foreigners," as well as to African slavery; and if *its* counsels could have prevailed, the eagle of American liberty would have been crushed by the British lion.

"For the Enquirer.

ORIGIN OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—Among the numerous resolutions adopted at the infamous Convention held at the city of Hartford, was the following:

6th. *Resolved*, No person who shall hereafter be a naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor be capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

☞ The Bank charters are now fully before the two Houses of the General Assembly. It is impossible to predict with any certainty what and how many bills will become laws, though it appears to be pretty generally conceded that the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear will be re-chartered, and more capittal given to Wilmington.

On Wednesday, Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, delivered a very able speech on the subject of Banking, the bill chartering the Bank of Wilmington being before the House. We hope to have the pleasure of laying his remarks in full before our readers.

N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society met in the Commons Hall on Wednesday night. The Chair was taken by the President of the Society, Judge Ruffin, and James F. Taylor, Esq., appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, requested such gentlemen present as were members of the Society to come forward, as the Constitution of the Society required a quorum of 25; which number was only made up by the admission of several new members.

Mr. Rayner said the meeting was not called to transact any business of importance, but merely to enlist the sympathies of the members of the Legislature on behalf of the Society. Mr. R. complained of the apathy exhibited by the citizens of Raleigh, and expressed his regret at the very small attendance.

Dr. Selby thought the thinness of the meeting proceeded from the fact of its not being generally known, and proposed a weekly meeting during the session of the Legislature.

Dr. Crudup said due notice was given of a meeting in December last, which was postponed, but business of importance was now to be transacted which could not be deferred without injury to the Society. He alluded to the election of a Recording Secretary in place of Dr. Tompkins appointed Assistant State Geologist. The Society having declared the office of Recording Secretary vacant, balloted, and John C. Partridge, Esq., of Raleigh, was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

A discussion ensued respecting the failure of the Farmer's Journal, hitherto the organ of the Society, and the Executive Committee were empowered to make arrangements to support a suitable Agricultural journal.

Mr. Rayner moved a committee of five be appointed to make an application to the Legislature for aid to establish a permanent fund.

Mr. Smith approved of the suggestion, and thought they could make out a good case for legislative assistance.

The President addressed the meeting at some length, showing what had been done in our sister States around us, and advocated the application to the Legislature, as an uncertain income was always an inadequate one.

On motion of Col. J. F. Taylor, the Society adjourned until Friday next, at 7 o'clock.

☞ We publish below the bill introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Lancaster, of Alamance, to exempt females from attendance in Courts as witnesses in civil cases. We concur with the Weekly Post in its notice of the measure: "We have often felt the deepest pain in witnessing the suffering of ladies, when introduced into a court house crowded with men of every variety of character and manner, and we doubt not that every gentleman has on such occasions felt that it is a shameful and cruel requisition. Whatever may become of Mr. Lancaster's bill, it is highly creditable to his sensibility and taste."

Mr. Lancaster is a most attentive and useful member of the House. He seems to prefer rather to listen, observe and act, than to speak—though there can be no doubt, from his information and ability, that he would acquit himself well in any debate in which he might take part. The people of Alamance could have no representative more safe or reliable.

A BILL.

To exempt females from attending as witnesses in certain cases.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, no female shall be compelled to attend any of the courts in this State, to give testimony in civil cases.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the plaintiff or defendant, or either of their attorneys, in any civil action, wishes the testimony of a female, that he may, by giving ten days notice to the adverse party of the time and place, take the testimony of such female before any Justice of the Peace of the County in which the suit may be pending; which testimony, so taken, shall be as good and lawful, as if the same had been given in open court, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, however, that when any deposition or deposition of any female shall have been taken, pursuant to this act, either party may obtain process, as heretofore, to compel the personal attendence of said female or females, on his her, or their agent or attorney filing in the Clerk's office, in vacation, or in a reasonable time before the time of trial, in open court, an affidavit, that the personal attendance in open court, of said female or females, is necessary for the ends of justice; and the person so applying for said process, shall be liable for the pay ment of the cost of such witness or witnesses.

☞ The Washington Uuion notices in the following high'y complimentary terms the recent speech of Mr. Clingman in the House of Representatives:

"MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH. Whatever opinions may be entertained in regard to the proposal contained in the resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, no one can deny that his speech in support of this proposal is one of eminent ability and force. We print it in this morning's Union. The suggestion originated in the most patriotic motives, and was well received in many parts of the country; but there can be no doubt that, if Mr. Clingman and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House had been aware of the circumstance announced on Wednesday last in the House by Hon. T. H. Bayly, chairman of that committee, the resolution proposing the meditation of the United States in the present Europran war would not have been offered.

But perhaps the best explanation of Mr. Clingman's position on this subject is the following, yesterday made to the House of Representatives;

"Mr. CLINGMAN. I ask unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, and which will take but a minute or two of the time of the House. It is due to some other gentleman, as well as myself, that I should make it. There is a statement in some of the newspapers in relation to the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. BAYLY,] the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the other day, upon the question of offering our mediation to the European powers now engaged in war, which, as it has gone out does a little injustice to myself and the other members of the committee. What I wish to state is, that when the committee on Foreign Affairs, two or three weeks ago, with great unanimity, authorized me to report the mediation proposition, the circumstance alluded to by the gentleman from Virginia was not known to the members of the committee. In point of fact, it was made known to me, as well as to the gentleman from Virginia, only on the very day previous to my speaking upon the subject.

"This fact ought to be understood, because the members of the committee would not probably have acted as they did with a knowledge of this circumstance. I say, further, that when that communication was made, I informed the gentleman from Virginia that, in deference to the information, it would not be necessary for him to call the committee together to reconsider the subject, for that I would waive the right for the present to report upon the subject.

"I may further say, the information does not, in my judgment, change at all the propriety of making the movement I suggested. But, for reasons which it is not proper for me to state, I decline taking any steps at this time. This much I desire to be understood, in justice to the opinions of the committee and to myself."

☞ His Excellency Gov. Bragg has appointed as his Private Secretary, Pulaski Cowper, Esq., of the County of Hertford.

We devote the greater portion of our space to-day to the second very able letter of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, published recently in the "American Organ," Washington, D. C. in reply to the attack made on the Know Nothings some time since by Mr. Wise, the nominee of the Staunton Convention for Governor. We take the more pleasure in publishing this letter to-day, because Mr. Wise will be here to night to answer it—a thing which no body believes he can do.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Norfolk Argus of a late date says:

"The Hon. K. Rayner, report says, delivered an address to the Know Nothings in secret last evening. If Mr. Rayner, who is from North Carolina, was invited here to bolster up the new organization in the present campaign, we will pledge ourselves that if he wishes a voice in the present State canvass, that Mr. Wise will meet him before the people at such time as they together may select."

Why does not Mr. Rayner meet Mr. Wise? Does he fear the might of that champion who wields both the battle-axe of Richard and the sword of Saladin?

The Intelligencer must be joking when it says Mr. Wise cannot answer Mr. Rayner's letter.

Mr. Wise has been in the field for some days past as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. He is devoting all his great abilities to the cause, and the fault will not be his if the flag should be struck on the citadel of Democracy and State rights. But it will not be struck. We have every confidence that Virginia will prove true to her ancient faith.

☞ We give below the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill its second reading in the Commons on Friday last, incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company. The bill was strongly supported by Messsrs. Steele, Norment, McKesson, and others:

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Amis, Baxter, Black, Bogle, Bryson, D. F. Caldwell, A. H. Cansler, Chadwick, Cook, Davenport, Dunn, Furr, Garland, Gentry, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, J: H. Headen, A. D. Headen, Horton, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Lancaster, H. Leach, Mann, McKesson, Mobane, Myers, T. J. Neal, J. W. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Regan, Roles, Rose, Russell, Shepherd, Shipp, Sharpe, Sherrill, Simmons, Stubbs, Steele, Sutton, Turner, Vance, G. M. White, N. B. Whitfield, Whitlock, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, T. H. Williams, Yancy—59.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. J. Barnes, A. Barnes, Badham, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Cotten, Craven, Daniel, Daughtry, Dortch, Flynt, M. Green, Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, J. M. Leach, Long, Lyon, March, Martin, Outlaw, Rand, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Smallwood, Thornburg, Tomlinson, Walser, Waugh, Whitaker, Winston, S. A. Williams, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, Wright—39.

SWISS BELL RINGERS. This celebrated company commenced a series of concerts on Monday night last, and have delighted large and respectable audiences. The following notice from the Columbus (O.) Statesman does nothing more than simple justice to this talented troupe:

"We have the authority of the Boston *Times* and other eastern papers for saying that this company is without a rival in the Union. Their performance is not wholy confined to the Bells, but is sufficiently varied, and of a nature to render each part highly attractive. Mr. GEORGE BREWIS, who is spoken of as one of the greatest ballad singers of the age, will sing from a selection of the most popular melodies. His *Annie Lowrie* is pronounced to be one of the sweetest pieces of music ever composed; and in his masterly style, this one piece alone, it is said, will amply repay the price of admission. We hope to see them patronized to an extent that they desire."

GOVERNOR OF MAINE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.—*Portland, Jan. 8.*—Gov. Morrill's Annual Message to the Maine legislature alludes to the Know Nothings. Recommends a stringent enforcement of the Liquor Law. On the Slavery question says the time has come for the matter to be discussed in National as well as State Councils, and in the primary meetings of the people, the same as other grave subjects. It condemns the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and its presumed extensions of slavery. Denounces the President of the United States for complicity, and charges him with a violation of his assurances.

This man, Morrill, owes his election to the Maine law hobby, and to freesoil and Know Nothing votes. Behold the fruits!

☞ The Register refers to the Know Nothing triumphs in the late elections for town officers in Wilmington and Fayetteville. We suppose we are to have a similar triumph here on Monday next. But what good? Will it lessen our taxes, or lead to the better preservation of order, or elevate the character of the City? We shall see.

SAD OCCURRENCE. We are pained to state, that on Tuesday of last week, Col. Abner Parker, of Red Mountain, in this county, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He died, as we learn, in fifteen minutes after committing the act. He had been deeply afflicted in the loss of all his children by consumption; and to this was added about twelve months ago a severe affliction in the loss of his wife. Oppressed with grief for these bereavements, he was also afflicted with a tendency of blood to the head, frequently indicating symptoms threatening apoplexy. These prayed upon him, and it is supposed that his mind was upset, and in a fit of derangement the fatal act was perpetrated.

Col. Parker was about sixty-one years of age, and was highly esteemed in the county for his intelligence, public spirit, and hospility. His loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Hills. Rec.

GOVERNOR BRAGG. On Monday last Thomas Bragg was duly installed Governor of North Carolina. We believe Mr. Bragg will guide the ship of State with an experienced hand and discharge his responsible duties with firmness and in a manner calculated to reflect credit upon himself and the office which he has been called on to fill. Possessing, as he does, a clear head, discriminating judgment, cool deliberation, a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the State and its political history, he cannot fail to exercise the functions of his office to the entire satisfaction of the party, at least, which elevated him. We predict that Gov. Bragg's administration will be a popular one.

Fay. Caro.

A CARD.

The author of Publius deems it due to truth to say that D. F. Caldwell's insinuations are as unfounded as they are illiberal. The author is not, nor has he ever been a Director in the Bank of the State; and he has ten dollars of interest in the bonds of the State and in Railroad stocks for one in Bank stock. So that had the author been influenced by the interested motives ascribed to him, he should have supported Mr. Caldwell's Bank, which proposes to give such a forced value to these stocks. Had the gentleman read the last communication of Publius, he could hardly have imagined such an argument would find favor with any advocate of Bank charters, new or old. The author cannot be expected to argue a question with one who is capable of indulging in such unworthy personalities in a discussion of a point of political economy.

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1855.

Editors of the Standard:

GENTLEMEN:—I am reported in your issue of yesterday as having said, when the bill amending the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad charter was under consideration, that "I was in favor of building up Beaufort *first, to have a market for the western produce.*" What led your reporter into such a total misapprehension of my remarks, I am at a loss to conjecture. I uttered no such sentiment as this, nor any thing from which such an inference could have been reasonably drawn. I must therefore beg you, as an act of justice, to insert this in your next issue.

Yours &c.,
JOHN BAXTER.

For the Standard.

As an election will take place in a few days for City Police, we desire to call attention to the name of Mr. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, as a suitable person for the office of Intendant. We are satisfied he would make an efficient officer, and would spare no exertions to introduce salutary and much-needed reforms into the City government. He will have the earnest support of

MANY CITIZENS.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: If L. O'B. Branch and J. Q. DeCarteret will offer themselves as candidates for Commissioners for the Western Ward of the City of Raleigh, they will get the support of

MANY CITIZENS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. In the SENATE, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Boston Board of Trade, that the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to send immediately one or more vessels in search of Dr. Kane and his men. Referred. The Millitary Academy Bill, with amendments of Committee, was passed. The soldiers's bounty land bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday. The Judicial Bill was then taken up, and amended by Mr. Toucey, so as to consist of eleven instead of ten judges. Judge Douglass opposed the amendment in a speech. He would not have the Supreme Judges always in Washington. He wanted them to mingle with the other Judges and bar throughout the country—otherwise they would be mere paper judges. He wanted them to rotate, so that each in every nine years, would have visited every judicial district. He wanted a court of appeals, as a sort of intermediate court between district and supreme courts, so as to prevent too many cases going up to Supreme court. Mr. Douglass' substitue was submitted, but no action taken, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. The Hon. Napoleon Bonaparte Giddings, delegate from Nebraska, appearted and took his sent. Mr. Walbridge presented a memorial of the Life Saving Association and Marine Insurance Companies of New York, asking that an expedition he sent in search of Dr. Kane, which was referred. A Resolution was adopted, to print twenty thousand extra copies of the President's message on the veto of the river and harbor bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. Thirteen bills were reported and passed, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. In the SENATE Messrs Houston, Texas, and Morton, of Florida, appeared and took their seats. The old soldiers of 1812—'15, were admitted to seats on the floor of the Senate by a resolution. Mr. Toombs, of Ga., was the only man voting against it. Mr. Douglass introduced a bill authorizing the construction of the Northern, Southern, Central and Pacific railroad and telegraph.—Read twice and specially referred. The judiciary bill was discussed, but no action taken.

In the HOUSE, the Military Academy and Invalid Pension Bill was taken up, and as amended from the Senate referred. Mr. McDougall attempted to have the Pacific Railroad bill made the special order of the day for the 16th. This overruled. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of providing for the extension of the Armed Occupation act to New Mexico and Utah, with a view to the suppression of Indian hostilities.

The House then went into committee of the Whole, and the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. No detinite action was had thereon. Mr. McDowall offered a bill, which was ordered to be printed, establishing a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. In the SENATE Mr. Brodhead from the Committee on Naval affairs reported a joint resolution for the relief of Kane's expedition. The judicial reform bill was then taken up, and the question arose on Chase's amendment to dispense with the Circuit services on the part of supreme judges and also to reduce the number of said judges. The presentation of memorials was then in order, and a large number were referred, after which the Senate went into executive session.

In the House several unimportant bills were introduced and referred. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be Mr. Orr's motion to commit to the committee of the whole an amendatory act to graduate the price of lands to actual settlers. Objection being made, Mr. Orr withdrew his motion. Mr. Campbell renewed the motion to commit, which was disagreed. Other amendments to the bill were discussed, and the question being taken on the homestead amendment, it was decided in the negative. A substitute reported by the committee on public lands was agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Nothing of importance was transacted.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. The steamer North Star has arrived, with over 200 passengers, and upwards of a million treasure.

The North Star left Aspinwall on the 1st inst. but was detained two days by a very violent storm, which caused an immense destruction of life and property. The brig Flying Cloud was destroyed, and the captain and seven men were drowned. Several other vessels were lost. The wharf at Aspinwall, belonging to the steamer company was carried away. The Russian ship Kamschatka, known to be a privateer, with ten brass guns and one hundred and twenty men, was lost.

Tobocco of a very superior quality had been raised in some parts of the State. The miners were very anxious for rain.

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Carolinian.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 3, 1855.

The Legislature is again in full blast. The House had been sitting for two or three days last week, but the Senate did not succeed in getting a q orum until Monday. The members have come back with renewed energy to their labors. On Monday Gov. Bragg took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Nash, in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Governor looks in fine health, and is in good spirits, and will likely be in fine tune to give Gen. Dockery another heat two years hence when the "old wagoner" cracks his whip. The Inaugural Address was happy and well received.

Nothing of importance was done the first part of the week. The House has been industriously engaged upon the Revised Statutes. There are many important bills to be acted on. Various projects for Banks, and for rechartering the old Banks. Mr. Caldwell is urging his plan of a Bank. I am not familiar with enough the details of it to pass an opinion. Caldwell is, however, a clever fellow, of no inconsiderable ability, and whatever his notions may be about banking, Guilford has reason to be proud of him.

Your member, Mr. Shepherd, stands high here, and, as well as Mr. McDuffie, is quite popular. Mr. Cofield is also a good representative. In truth, the lower counties have all sent clever delegations. Faison, of Sampson, is an active, useful member, of whom Sampson may be proud.

The Senate will be an interesting place from the 5th January, when the "big bills" come on to be discussed.

H.

Governor of Massachusetts Inaugurated.

BOSTON, Jan. 6th. The Gov. Gardner was inaugurated this morning. The whole tenor of his message is against foreigners. He recommends that the elective franchise be extended to foreigners only after twenty-one years naturalization. He is in favor of disbanding all military companies composed of foreigners, and is very severe upon imported demagogues, agrarians, and red republicans. He contends that the present depressed condition of the country arose principally fro m a want of unity in encouraging American labor and industry.

Northern Markets—Jan. 10.

BALTIMORE. Flour and wheat unchanged. White corn 91 a 92 cents; Yellow 93 a 94. Pensylvania rye $1 33. La ge receipts of wheat and corn.

NEW YORK. Cotton upward and firm, with a moderate demand. Flour unchanged wheat a trifle higher. Corn upward and firm. Pork do. Beef dull and downward. Lard unchanged.

KOSSUTH, it is stated, has lately accepted the offer of the proprietors of the London Sunday Times to make their paper his organ, and agreed to write weekly articles on the leading topics of the day, which are to give the tone to the paper.

DIED,

At Long Creek, in N. Hanover county, on the morning of the 24th day of December last, Elizabeth N. Satchwell, wife of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, and daughter of Jacob Vandevver, of Washington, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 27th of December, 1854, Mrs. Emma Carrell, the wife of H. K. Carrell, of the city of Raleigh. She has left a husband and one child to mourn her loss. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

At her residence in Cathams county on the 10th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, relict of the late John Watson deceased, in the 61st year of her age, leaving an affectionate family of six children, and a number of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

By this afflicting dispensation of Providence has been cut off from among us a lady singularly endowed with such graces of heart, mind and person, as drew to her the love, admiration and respect of all who enjoyed her acquaintance. She had early in life professed her faith in the Saviour, and attached herself to the Baptist church, and by her walk and conversation daily testified to those around her that there is a reality in the religion of Christ.

When we behold that once happy family enjoying peace and prosperity, now clad in humility weeping after their departed mother, it fills our bosom with pain and sorrow.

To grief such as theirs it is past all earthly means to minister consolation, but the recollection of her humble walk before God and her devotedness to his cause must mitigate their sufferings, and a circle of ardent friends as extensive as her acquaintances shares that grief, and participates in that suffering.

A FRIEND.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

Whereas, William H. Winder, William S. Mason, Charles B. Root, Jno. C. Winder, and James T. Brown have entered into Articles of Agreement under their hands and seals, acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake County, on the 20th day of December 1854, now on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, and have applied to be incorporated under the name and corporate style of "The Heron Mining and Manufacturing Company" for the term of ninety years, to carry on the business of mining, and manufacturing in Wake County, with a capital of one million of dollars divided into one thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, and have paid the sum of one thousand dollars into the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake County.

Now Therefore, In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, passed at the Session of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to encourage the Investment of Capital for Mining and Manufacturing purposes," We do by these presents declare the before-mentioned persons and their successors a Corporation according to the terms prescribe in said Articles of Agreement, under the name and corporate style of "The Heron Mining and Manufacturing Company" to carry on the business of mining and Manufacturing in Wake County, with a Capital of one million of dollars in one thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, for the term of ninety years from the date hereof; with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities conferred by the before-recited Act of the General Assembly, and subject to all the limitations, liabilities and restrictions imposed by said Act.

In Witness Whereof, His Excellency, The Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, Speaker of the Senate and ex officio our Governor, Captain-general, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed with his hand these presents, and caused the great Seal of the State of North-Carolina to be affixed thereto.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and in the seventy ninth year of our Independence.

WARREN WINSLOW.

By the Governor:
S. F. ADAMS, Jr., *Private Secretary.*

$300 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TO me that one DOCTOR G. FIELDS, late of Columbus County, on the 25th day of December, A. D., 1854, did murder one Francis M. Stephens in the said County of Columbus, and that the said DOCTOR G. FIELDS is a fugitive from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now to the end that the said DOCTOR G. FIELDS may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of *Three Hundred Dollars* for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Columbus.

DESCRIPTION:

The said DOCTOR G. FIELDS is said to be about 28 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, spare made, dark hair, round face, large eyes, short nose, with end inclined upwards, with a deep scar across it, sallow skin, and his manner generally bold and overbearing.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina at the City of Raleigh, this the 9th day of January, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Col. J. H. Stephens, of Columbus County, offers an additional reward of $200 for the apprehension of said FIELDS, and asks that it may be published with the above.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1855. 15—6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY

County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

January 5, 1855. 13—3m.

[Pr. Ad'v. .]

BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN

County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th instant, WILLIS ROWLAND, who is about 35 or 40 years old, of low stature, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appearance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stealing a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to the Jailor at Louisburg.

WM. F. SYKES, Jailor.

January 12, 1855. 15—tf.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., December 25, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 31st January next, for the purchase of *three hundred and seventy thousand dollars* in Bonds, running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time, for the purchase of *eighty thousand dollars* in Bonds, running ten years, issued by the same authority, for the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers.

Both classes of Bonds are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the first day of January, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July, in each year. Both interest and

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

INDIANA.

(Continued.)

From Logansport, by Amsterdam, Burnett's creek and Monticello, to Reynolds

From Logansport, by Perrysburg, Gilead, Laketon, Manchester, Millersburg, Liberty Mills, Springfield, Columbia, Papano Cold Spring, Wolf Lake, and Fort Mitchell, to Albion

From Louisville, (Kentucky,) by Portland, New Albany, Indiatia, Floyd, Knobs, Galena, Greenville, Palmyra, Fredericksburg, Hardinsburg, Chambersburg, Paoli, Pleasant Valley, Mount Pleasant, Washington, Danville, and Berrysville, to Vincennes

From Madison, by Sonny Boin', Bryansburg, New Marion, Versailles, Otter Village, Napoleon, and Smyrna, to Greensburg

From Madison, by Bryansburg, New Marion, Versailles, and Otter Village, to Napoleon

From Madison, by Kent, Lancaster, Neel's and Graham to Paris

From Madison to Cincinati

From Madison, by South Hanover, Swanville, Lexington and Oregon, to Charleston

From Marion, by Oak Woods, Walnut Creek, Jadden Blackford, Pennville, Jay Court House, Hector, Fort Recovery, Saint Henry, Maria, Stein, and Chickasaw, to New Bremen

From Marion to Montpelier

From Marion, by Mier, Ivy, Santa Fe, and Leonds, to Logansport

From Marion, by Price and Mount Etna, to Huntington

From Marion, by America, to Lagro

From Marion to San Jacinto

From Marion, by Walnut creek, to Blackford

From Martinsville, by White River, Gosport, Spencer, Freedom, Paint Commerce, Worthington, Fairplay, Bloomfield, Newberry, Owl Prairie, and Bogard, to Washington

From Martinsville to Mooresville

From Martinsville, by Centreville, to Mooresville, in Morgan county

From Mauckport, by Crisp's cross roads, Coryden, White Cottage, and Hancock, to Fredericksburg

From Mauckport, by Laconia, Elizabeth, Caryden, New Salisbury, Bradford, Greenville, and Martinsburg, to Salem

From Mattemora, by Stipp's hill, to Clarksburg

From Mount Vernon, by Thoma's Mills, Marshall's Landing, on the West Bank of the Great Wabash, and New Haven, Illinois, to Raleigh

From Michigan city, by Waterford and Laporte, to Byron

From Middletown, by Rich Woods, to Muncietown

From Middletown, by Hufton, Yorktown, Harrison, and New Corner, to Wheeling

From Middleburg to Vistula

From Milton to Cambridge

From Morristown, by Minilla and Cynthiana, to Middletown

From Monrovia, by West Salem, Mill grove, Cataract, and Poland, to Bowling Green

From Montpelier to Bluffton

From Montezuma to Highland

From Montezuma, by Anapolis, Bethany, Russellville, and Parkersburgh, to Ladaga

From Monticello, by Winnemac, Onondago, and North Liberty, to South Bend

From Monticello to Oxford

From Monticello to Lafayette

From Moore's Hill, by Stringtown, to Versailles

From Muncietown, by Sharon, Albany, Fairview, Half Way, Mount Pleasant, Jay Court House, Bear creek, New Carydon, and Skeel's cross roads, to Wilshire

From Muncietown, by Smithfield, Windsor, Macksville, Winchester, Bartania, and Darke, to Granville

From Muncietown, by Jery's Court House, and New Coryden, to Wilshire, Ohio

From Muncietown, by Pleasant Wood, Alexandria, and New Lancaster, to Tipton

From Muncie, by Granville, Blackford, Mon pelier, Bluffton, Orionto, to Fort Wayne

From Nashville, by Bean, Blossom, and Mount Moriah, Edinburg

From New Albany, by Bennettsville, New Providence, Pekin, Harristown, Salem, Campbellsburg, Lexington, Orleans, Woodland, Juliet, Bedford, Aarrodsburg, Bloomington, Crawfordsville, Lafayette, Battle Ground, Brooksten, Reynolds, and River, to Michigan city

From New Albany, by Georgetown, New Salisbury, Baren, Milltown, Marengo, Mount Prospect, Wickliff, Dizzy Hill, and Celestine, to Jasper

From New Albany, by Knob creek, and Thomas Strong's, to Elizabeth

From New Albany, by Bridgeport, Elizabeth, and Laccania, to Mauckport

From New Albany, by Lanesville, to Corydon

From Richmond, by Dover, Webster, Williamsburg, Economy, Blountsville, and New Burling on, to Munsey

From New Castle, by Cadiz, Mechanicsburg, Hunterseville, and New Columbus, by Pendleton

From New Castle, by Dan Webster, Asuland, Rogersville, and Luray, to Muncietown

From New Castle, by Sulphur Springs, Middletown, to Chesterfield

From Noblesville, by Cicerotown, and Shieldsville, to Tipton

From Norristown, by Manilla, and Cinthia, to Middletown

From New Garden, by Whitewater, Bethel, Republican, Spartansburg, German, and Tampico, to Granville

From Newton, by Shawnee, Prairie, Independence, and Pine village, to Oxford

From Ogden, by Spiceland, to Greensboro

From Orleans to Paoli

From Otteredage, by Zenas, and Brewersville, to Scipio

From Owensville to Mount Carmel

From Oxford, by Catalpa grove, [and] Carpenter's creek, to Rensslaer

From Paoli, by Prospect, to Natches

From Paoli, by French Lick, Davis creek, Ludlow, Haysville, Jasper, Ireland, White Oak grove, and Delectable Hill, to Petersburg

From Paoli, by Vallene, Varengo, Pilot Knob, and Fredonia, to Leavenworth

From Pendleton, by Clarksville, Noblesville, Westfield, Eagletown, and Northfield, to Lebanon

From Peru, by Santa Fe, to Baxar

From Petersburg, by Dougold, McCutchanville, and Oakdam, to Evansville

From Peterburg, by Winslow, Lynnville, and Hartsboro, to Boonville

From Perry, by Ruler, Auburn, De Kalb, Taylor's Corners, Hamilton, Pleasant Lake, Angola, Fremont, Crooked creek, Kinderhood, and Ovid, to Coldwater

From Peru, by Chili, Paw Paw, Lodi Claypool, Warsaw, Manoquet, Leesburg, Millford, New Paris, and Waterford Mills, to Gosben

From Petersburg, by Mount Jefferson, to Monticello

From Pleasant View, by London, to Manwaring's

From Plainfield, by Spring Valley, and Mooresville, to Monrovio

From Plymouth to Knox

From Point Commerce, by Wright, to Sullivan

From Point Commerce, by Middleburg, to Bowling Green

From Poland to Reelsville

From Portland Mills, by Russellville, to Waveland

From Portland Mills, by Parksville, to Bruin's cross roads

From Prairieville, by Lawramie, and Boncord, to Romney

From Princeton, by Kirk's Mills, Union, Buena Vista, Petersburg, and Kinderhook, to Washington

From Princeton, by Marsh creek, Owensville, Cynthiana, Poseyville, New Harmony, and Farmersville, to Mount Vernon

From Putnamville, by Cataract, Spencer, White Hall, and Stanford, to Springville

From Reynolds, by Monticello, to Plymouth

From Richmond, by Washington, and Hagerstown, to New Castle

From Richmond, by Chester, New Garden, and Lynn, to Winchester

From Richmond, by Dover, Webster, Williamsburg, and Economy, to Blountsville

From Richmond, by Abington, Clifton, Brownsville, Liberty, Dunlapsville, and Fairfield, to Brookville

From Rising Sun, by Aartford, Guionsville, Dillsborough, Farmers' Retreat, Hart's Mills, and Elrod, to Versailles

From Rochester, by Oakron, Meredith Mills, Bloomingburg, Beaver Dam, and Palestine, to Warsaw

From Chester, by Green Oak, Perrysburg, Mexico, Peru, Reserve, Somerset, and Jalapa, to Marion

From Rochester, by Indian Field, and Monterey, to Winnamac

From Rochester, by Mill Ark, and Akron, to Gilead

From Rochester, by Mill Ark, Troy, Wesley, Gilead, Niconza, and Owen, to Wabash

From Rochester, by Wesley, Beaver Dam, Palestine, Warsaw, Menoquet, Leesburg, Millford, and Jackson, to Goshen

From Rockport, by Enterprize, French Island, and Yankeetown, to Newburg

From Rockville, by Annapolis, Delta, Sylvania, Howard, Lodiville, and Headley's Hills, to Covington

From Root, by Massellon, East Liberty, and Tully, Ohio, to Van Wert

From Rushville, by Orange, Columbia, and Neel's Mills, Connersville

From Rushville, by Smelser's Mills, Stoel's groves, Falmouth, Longwood, Connersville, Alquina, Dunlapsville, and Bellingville, to Oxford, Ohio

From Rushville, by Smelser's Mills, Melrose, Falmouth, Grove Steel's Longwood, Connersville, Oliquina, Dunlapsville, Billingsville, and Contreras, to Oxford, Ohio

From Rushville, by New Salem, Andersonville, Laurel, Metamora, Brookville, Cedar Grove, New Trenton, Brayesville, Harrison, O., Dry Fork, Miami, Dent, and Cheviot, to Cincinnati

From Rushville, by Farmington, and Steel's, to Connersville

From Rushville, by Hannegan, Carthage, Westland, Greenfield, Hervey, Alfront, Woodbury, Walpole, and Olio, to Noblesville

From Salem, by Canton, New Philadelphia, and Vienna, to Lexington

From Salem, by Kossuth, Walnut ridge, Millport, Valaria, Brownstown, Valley Farm, and Cartland, to Rockford

From Salim, by New Retreat, Livonia, Clayville, and Lost River, to Oricam

From Salem, by Texas, Leesville, Heltonville, and Fairfax, to Bloomington

From Shelbyville, by Franklin, to Hensley

From Scaffold, Prairie, by Wright, to Sullivan

From Selma, by Albany, and Niles, to Montpelier

From Shelbyville, by Nosh, Greenfield, Eden, Mendon, and Pendleton, to Huntsville

From Smithfield, by Albany, and James Ransom's, to Montpelier

From South Hanover, by Saluda, New Washington, and Polk Run, (and McGee's) to Charleston

From St. Omer, by Sulphur Hill, Winterrows, and Flat Rock, to Columbus

From Steel's, by Orange, New Salem, Richland, Clarksrg, and Kingston, to Greensburg

From Stilesville, by Wadesvilles, to Gosport

From Strawtown, by Perkinsville, Pipe creek, Alexandria, Summitsville, Crant, and Jonesboro, to Marion

From Strawtown, by West Kinderhook, to Tipton

From Tipton, by Windfall, Jerome, Hima, and Summerset, to Wabash

From Tipton, by Windfall city, to Wabash

From Terre Haute, by Roseville, Rockville, Brune's cross roads, Waveland, and Burne's Valley, to Crawfordsville

From Terre Haute to Lewis

From Terre Haute, by Numa, Clinton, Lock, Clinton, Highland, Newport, Eugene, Perryville, Covington, Portland, Rob Roy, Attica, Shawnee, Prairie, and West Point, to Lafayette

From Terre Haute, by Fruit Hill, Bridgetown, Mansfield, and Medellin, to Portland Mills

From Terre Haute, by Poplar Hill, Maurins, Sullivan Court House, and New Lebanon, to Carlisle

From Terre Haute, by Riley, Lewis, Collee, Worthington, and Point Commerce, to Hubbeville

From Troy to Worih

From Union city, by Recovery, Macedon, and Celina, Ohio, to St Mary's

From Valparaiso, by Tissinong, Grove, to Wequicc

From Vernon, by Cherry Valley, Zenas, Westport, and Cobb's Fork, to Greensburg

From Vernon, by New Centreville, Montgomery, Paris, State, Cana, Newry, New Farmington, and Dudleytown, to Brownstown

From Vevay, by Mount Sterling, Jacksonville, Rutherford, Bennington, Pleasant, Cross Plains, and Orlean, to Versailles

From Vevay, by Craig's, and Indian Kentuck, to Madison

From Vienna, by Lexington, Svanville, and South Hanover, to Madison

From Vincennes, by West Union, Carlisle, Merom, Greysville, Turman's Creek, Prairie creek, and Prairietown, to Terre Haute

From Vincennes, by Bruceville, Maria creek, Edwardport, Black creek, and Linton, to Fairplay

From Wabash, by Laketon, to Warsaw

From Wabash, by La Fontaine, America, and Zion, to Marion

From Wabash, by Somerset, Henia, and Jerome, to Tipton

From Washington, by Petersburg, New State road, and Vanderburg, to Evansville

From Washington, by Petersburg, to Princeton

From Washington, by Aysville, Raytesville, Keck's church, Mountain Spring, Silversville, and Fayettesville, to Bedford

From Warsaw, by Oswego, Cromwell, Ligonier, Noble Iron works, Haw Patch, and Ringgold, to La Grange

From White Hall, by Dean, to Point Commerce

From White Post, by Saltillo, Pleasant Grove, Rensslaer, Brook, Iroquois, Illinois, to Kankakee depot, on the Illinois Central Railroad

From Whitley, by Hecla, and Cold Springs, to Wolf Lake

From Whitley, by Summit, Pierceton, Warsaw, Oran, Camp creek, and Bourban, to Plymouth

From Whitley Court House, by Thorncreek, to Albion

From Williamsburg to New Garde

From Winnamac to Medarysville

From Winnamac, by Medarysville, to Saltillo

From Williamsport, by West Lebanon, and Baltimore, to Covington

From Wolf Lake, by Wilmot, Boydston's Mills, and Owego, to Leesburg

ILLINOIS.

From Albion, by New Massilon, and Enterprise, to Salem, Marion county

From Alton, by Newkern, Grafton, Deer Plain, Neras, Monterey, Harden, Gilead, and Hamburg, to Bellview

From Alton, by Upper Alton, Edwardsville, Marine, Highland Jamestown, and Shoal creek, to Carlyle

From Alton, by Ridgeley, Paddock's grove, and Old Ripley, to Greenville

From Appleton, by Mount Hawkins, Pinckneyville, Galum, and Carment's Prairie, to Steel's Mills

From Athens, by Yankee Hill, Walker's Grove, Quiver, and Liverpool, to Canton

From Aurora, by Sugar grove, Big Rock, Little Rock, Somonauk, Ross Grove, Shabbona, Van Buren, East Paw Paw, Paw Paw grove, Lee Centre, and China, to Dixon

From Batavia, by Blackburg, and Kaneville, to Grouse

From Belvidere, by Beaver, Roscoe, Harrison, Washburn, Lincoln, Harvard, Rock Run, Buena Vista, McConnel's grove, Luisa, Warren and Gratiot, to Shullsburg

From Belvidere, by Genoa, Sycamore, Lost grove, Swan grove, and Somonauk, to Ottawa

From Belvidere, by Caledonia Station, Beloit, (Wis.) Bass creek, Rockville, Evansville, and Oregon, to Madison

From Bellevell, by Fayetteville, Mud creek, Marseilles, Sparta, Grand Cato, Prairie, Pinckneyville, Nine Mile Prairie, Dupuon, Iowa, and Little Muddy, to Mount Hopkins

From Bethel, by Concord, and Aranzville, to Beardstown

From Bloomington, by Pekin, Canton, Macomb, Carthage, and Warsaw, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa

From Bloomington, by Westwood, Eureka, Woodford, and Matamoras, to Spring Bay

From Bloomington, by Roger's Farm, Padua, Senex, Cheney's grove, Sedom, Lodi Station, Point Pleasant, North Fork, Juruan, and Poolsville, to Lafayette

From Bloomington, by Atlanta, Postville, Springfield, Lick creek, Chatham, Auburn, Verdon, Girard, Prairie Station, Carlenville, Plainview, Macoupin, Shipman, Brighton, [and] Godfrey's, to Alton

From Bloomington, by Kickapoo, and Old Town Timber, to Cheney's grove

From Bloomington, by Delta, Le Roy, Santa Anna, and Manhomet, to Urbana

From Buffalo grove, by Brooksville, White Oak grove, and Crane's grove, to Freeport

From Brighton, by Pisa, Fidelity, Rhoda's Point, Rockbridge, Fayette, Greenfield, Athensville, and Zion, to Jacksonville

From Brookville, by Buffalo grove, Barclay, and Genessee grove, to Clyde

From Cairo, by Santa Fe, Thebes, and J. E. McArete's, to Jonesborough

From Cairo, by Smithland, Santa Fe, and Thompson's Ferry, to Cedar Creek Landing

From Caledonia, by Valley Forge, Unity, and Santa Fe, to Commerce

From Caledonia Station, by Precinct, Poplar Grove, Park's Corners, Burton's Corners, South grove, Wis., and Darien, to Delavan

From Cairo to Charleston, Missouri

From Carlinville, by Edwardsville to Collinsville

From Carlinville, by Honey Point, Shirleyville, Hillsboro, Francisco, Hurricane, Vandalia, and Foster, to Salem

From Carlinville, by Mountonville, Mount Olive, Prairie Farm, Staunton, Talucs, Alhambra, Marine, and St Jacob, to Lebanon

From Carlyle, by Crooked creek, Centralia, Sexton, and Walnut Hill, to Mount Vernon

From Carlyle, by Germantown and Looking Glass, to Mascoutah

From Carlyle, by Beaver creek, Greenville, Elm Point, and Bear creek, to Hilsboro

From Carmi, by Burnt Prairie, Fairfield, New Franklin, and Hickory Hill, to Salem

From Carmi, by McLeansboro, to Benton

From Carthage to Nauvoo

From Carthage, by McGary's, Pilot grove, La Harpe, and Blandinsville, to Muddy Lane

From Cass, by Barber's Corners, Dupage, and Wheatland, to Oswego

From Channahan, by Kankakee, Wilmington, Rockville, and Bourbanaise, to Momence

From Charleston, by Gruel's Lake, Fork, Monticello, and Mount Pleasant, to Bloomington

From Charleston, by Ashley, Martinsville, Melrose, and Sacton, to York

From Charleston, by Westfield, Margaretta, and Dalston, to Marshall

From Charleston, by Hermitage, Bourbon, and Monticello, to Clinton

From Charleston, by St Omer, Oakland, Busby Fork, and Upper Embarrass, to Urbanna

From Charleston, by Arno Station, Fuller's Point, and Sullivan, to Decatur

From Charleston, by Long Point, to Tentapolis

From Charleston, by Sullivan, to Decatur

From Charleston, by Olny, New Massilon, Albion, and Grayville, to New Harmony, Indiana

From Chittenden, by Little Muddy, and Osage, to Fredonia

From Chatham, by Lick creek, Waverly, Locust Spring, Cunnington, and Hoover's Point, to Carlinville

From Chester, by Steeles' Mills, Sparta, Ekhorn, Nashville, Richview, Walnut Hill, and Mount Zion, to Salem

From Chester, by Jones' creek, Murphysboro, Urbane, Toledo, Jonesboro, and Unity, to Cairo

From Chester, by Kaskaskia, Prairie de Roche, Waterton, and Columbia, to St Louis

From Clinton, by Waynesville, to Atlanta

From Clinton, by Waynesville, New Castle, Eminence, and Big Prairie, to Delavan

From Clyde to Union grove, in Whitesides county

From Columbus, by Honston, Elm grove, Huntsville, and Brooklyn, to Doddsville

From Cottage Hill, by Addison and Bloomingdale, to Ringgold

From Clermont, by Stringtown and St Mary's, to Newton

From Chili, by Northfield and Kossuth, to Warsaw

From Carrollton, by White Hill Breeze and Glasgow, to Winchester

From Carrollton, by Apple creek, Bronse's, Bedford, Montezuma, Milton, and Lima, to Pittsfield

From Carrollton, by Pioneer, Bluffdale, Bissell, Bellview, Pleasant Hill, Atlas, Rockport, and Pleasant Vale, to Kinderhook

From Carrollton, by Letcherville, Greenfield, Fayette, and Chesterfield, to Carlinville

From Chicago, by Jefferson and Maine, to West Wheeling

From Chicago, by Bridgeport, Brighton, Summit, Willow Springs, and Des Plains, to Lamonte

From Chicago, by Maukegan, Kenosha, and Racine, to Milwaukie, Wis

From Chicago, by Jefferson, Niles, West Northfield, Wheeling, Halfday, Libertyville, Warrenton, Waukegan, Willington, Otsego, Kenosha, Wis., Racine, and Oak creek, to Milwaukie

From Chicago, by Lyons, Lyonsville, Cass, Littlecask, Long John, Plainfield, Plattville, Lisbon, Halderman's grove, and Norway, to Ottawa

From Chicago, by Worth, Malena, New Lenox, Joliet, Sandy Ridge, Morris, Marseilles, Ottawa, Utica, La Salle, Peru, Tiskilwa, Sheffield, Gennessee, and Maline, to Rock Island

From Chicago, by Noysville, Callage Hill, Babcock's grove, Danby, Wheaton, Winfield, Junction, Wayne, Clintonville, Elgin, Rutland, Huntley's grove, Union, Marengo, Garden, Prairie, Belvidere, Cherry Valley, Rockford, Pecatonica, Freeport, Eleroy, Leno, Louisa Nora, Warren, Scales, Mound, Council Hill, Galena, Menominee, and Dunleith, to Dubuque

From Chicago, by Batavia, Aurora, Oswego, Bristol, Plain, Bandenee, Bopot, Barlville, Mendota, La Salle, Tonica,

(To be continued.)

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.

B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.

Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of

Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.

September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!
Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassicre, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the ading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin county, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richdson, Principals, aided by eight competent assistants. The ensuing term for 1855 will commence on Monday, nuary 1st.

A punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. The two partments are distinct.

Board from $7 to $9 per month. For a Circular of particulars address the Principals.

November 20, 1854. 1049—t15thJ.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by

JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Eslishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened, ll and examine. E. L. HARDING.

GRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.

Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious od for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and rticularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs. Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystald fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINPS
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5, 1854. 49—tf.

Watches! Watches!!

A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch ade—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear ngs, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the orth Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps: Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, owlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for e hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. 82

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments* of NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought or expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

H. MAHLER TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing the Ladies of Raleigh and the public in general that he still continues to manufacture Gold Earings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Fingerrings, Silver Spoons, Mugs and Goblets, Tea Setts and all articles in Gold and Silver that can be had at a Jewelry establishment.

Engrave and Chase on Gold and Silver ware and all materials where engraving can be executed.

Repair in the neatest manner and at the lowest rates that will ensure universal satisfaction.

The workroom is in the rear of F. Mahler & Co's store where orders may be left any time during the day.

P. S.—Court and other Seals executed in a manner not surpassed at the North. H. MAHLER.

Nov. 15, 1854. 104—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes. Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 66—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Revolving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.

☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.

His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. HENRY J. BROWN.

Raleigh, October 17, 1854 94—3m

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

WATSON & BOOTH,
Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of

Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers,

and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

WM. WATSON. JOSEPH BOOTH.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—3mpd.

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, A LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, 210 front and 222 feet deep, near the residence of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and opposite the residence of Thos. P. Devereux,—one of the most desirable locations for a private residence in the City.

Also a valuable Store and dwelling on Fayetteville street, at present occupied by Messrs. King and Biggs as a Clothing Store, and by Maj. Phillips as a Boarding House, 25½ feet front, running back to next street, buildings all new, and in good order.

All the above property will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, on application to Wm. H. Jones, Attorney at law, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 11th, 1854. 5—sw1m.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilius Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*
At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.

OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A YOUNG man, as private tutor or teacher of a small Classical School, who is qualified to prepare boys for the University, and can procure the best recommendations.

Please address, immediately, H. T. J. Fayetteville, N. C., box No. 6.

ecember 12, 1854. 5—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citiz